CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1869.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

General Sherman Opposed to Removing the Seat of Government-Cuba Turned Over to Congress-What Butterfield Wants, but Can't Get-Financial Folicy-Texas and Tennessee.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO -. R NEWS.] .

WAST NOTON, October 24. General Sherman has ritten a very strong letter against the proped removal of the National Capital to St. Long. He says that being the gat of government would be A serious injury to any

The President yester ay informed some Republican members of Coursess that the Cuban question has been dispord of for the present-the con sideration of the object having been postponed at the Cabinet peting on Friday until the meet-

e peculating United States Assis tant Treasyer at New York, has demanded court of indiry with regard to the charges made the Field-The Spanish Threne-The against m; but the administration has sagely L Suc. Canal, &c. d that the less light thrown on that subject we better, and although Butterfield is a colonelin the army, his request has been denied or the grou I that he is merely a civil officer.

The condition of the coin in the Treasury war rants Secretary Boutwell in continuing the bond purchasing and gold-selling policy through No vem'; but it is believed that he will substitute heavy coin payments on the 1st proximo in lieu of gold sales.

Additional orders were given yesterday to re move the Hamilton office-holders in Texas, in eluding the collector at Brownsville and the venue officials in the Austin District.

#### IFROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.1

WASHINGTON, October 23. The following was telegraphed North from an

"It is stated upon good authority that the spe oial Cabinet meeting was called yesterday to con sider the Yerger case. According to the same authority, which is one not likely to be mistaken the Attorney-General laid before the Cabinet hi views upon the case, stating that a flaw had been discovered in the acts of Congress by which the exclusive jurisdiction of the military commission over the case had been supposed to be assured exclusive jurisdiction of the military and that it would in consequence be found impos ger had been unlawfully held, and determined that habeas corpus. Yerger's guilt or innocence is not the question now, but all parties admit that he ought to be tried by competent constitutional au thority, and consequently the expected decision of the Supreme Court will be received with satis-faction by every one. In this connection it is proper to add that the rumors and printed state ments regarding President Grant's intention t to be false by the fact that it has been in his now er to execute Yerger's sentence at any time since it was forwarded to him for approval. Instead of doing so, however, he has anxiously courted of being governed in his actions by the highes uthority which could possibly be interested in he case. It is therefore probable that in due course of time Yerger will be turned over to the

givil authorities for trial." It is positively announced that Sherman and Grant will attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Louisville, on the 17th of November Well executed counterfeit coupons of five-twen ties of 1892 have been detected at the Treasury

McMahon, the Paragnayan minister, and Wor thington, the Argentine Republic minister, have

General Butterfield demands an investigation of his conduct, but instead of an investigation it is

said he will be allowed quietly to resign. Parties in Arkansas have for some time managed to defraud the revenue department by having tobacco manufactured by Indians just outside the State border in Indian territory, the Indians being exempt from taxation. No revenue has heretofore been collected for this tobacco, and it is supposed that new legislation will be required

Ewing still lies in a critical condition, though coom this morning.

SUNDAY NIGHT, October 24. Special dispatches northward to-night are to the effect that the President will not condemn Butterfield until he has testimony other than that volunteered by persons who made false state ments against himself and Mrs. Grant, in connec tion with the gold conspiracy. Boutwell has sent Collector Bamfield to New York to make an investigation of the case. Nothing will be done until he reports.

The Spanish Minister has informed his govern-

ment that the Hornet will not be released to bused as a war vessel by the insurgents.

#### THE GREAT CUBAN BATTLE-A STALE PIECE OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, October 23. A battle occurred in Cubs, near Bayamo, in which Jordan's and Onesada's forces encounts ed Valmaseda's forces. The fight lasted six hours, when the Spanish retired, leaving their killed and wounded. The Cuban loss was very large, Cubans here are jubilant over the result of the fight. The fight occurred on the 10th instant. [This intelligence was published in a special telegram to The News only nine days ago.]

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES,

mere were two inches of snow on the ground at St. Louis on Baturday.

Pather Hyacinthe attended a Jewish Synagogue in New York yesterday. He leaves for Boston to

The citizens of New Orleans are moving with The to cecure a better and more creditable city

The earthquake of Friday extended througho Canada. At St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, chim neys were thrown down and walls cracked.

Quarantine at New Orleans has ceased. water at the passes below the city is very low

and large vessels are outside from foreign ports unable to cross the bar. The grand jury of New York have caused subpanas to be issued for Corbin, Pisk, Butterfield, Gould and numerous others to appear next week and testify in relation to the great gold by these threats.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court against W. M. Smallwood, late postmaster of New Orleans, and his sureties,

for alleged defalcation of over \$19,000 in his a count, as agents for the sale of internal revenue

Mail advices from Nassau state that the steamer Lillian, which sailed with an expedition from Florida for Cuba, had been captured by the Brit-ian gunboat Lapland and taken into Nassau. where she was released by the authorities, under the ruling of the attorney-general that she could not legally be held. SEQUEL OF HE COWNIDING.

· [SPECIAL \*LEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, October 24.

The sequelof the Radical "personal difficulty" occurred ysterday afternoon at the Columbia Aavanagh, the victim of the negro Hotel. cowhicing scrape of Friday afternoon, enconpered Hubbard, the so-called chief constable ofdovernor Scott, and upbraided him with havog instigated the black Assistant Adjutant-General to the commission of the assault of which you words ensued, when Kavanagh seized Hubbard blows and abase until Hubbard succeeded in arresting his assailant, whom he consigned to pleasant quarters in the guardhouse.

EUROPE.

Death of Lard Derby-The Fenian Excitement-Revolutionary Demonstrations in France-The Extremists in

Lord Derby died to-day at the age of seventy. The monster meeting of the Fenian amnesty parksans has been postponed, it being understood that the Ministry Intended to suppress it.

At a large meeting of the clergy at Dublin yes terday, Archbishop French presiding, it was decided by a large majority that the laity have a

The Morning Standard, in an editorial to-day remple as Bishop of Exeter, on account of his uspicious hetorodoxy."

It is asserted that a number of Deputies propose to introduce a law at the next session of the Corps Legislatif to annul the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the Orieans Princes.

The Patric reports that the ultra Radicals are

visiting workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration on the 26th instant. mittee in Paris have warned the workmen in the provinces that on the 26th there will be a general prising in the city. The Radical journals do not

approve of the proposed demonstration. It is rumored that Ledru Rollin, Felix Pyat, Radicals will come forward as candidates for the Corps Legislatif in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

A duel was fought to-day between Count de Beaumont and the Duke de Fitz James. The later was dangerously wounded.

PARIS October 24 It is now certain that none of the deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th. Empress Eugenie arrived at Suez and was well received.

'The military are collecting in Paris as a pre-cantionary measure against the threatened meet, ing of the deputies on the 26th.

MADRID, October 23. Indications now are that the Duke Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain. The country is generally tranquil. Senor Orense, a celebrated Republican leader in the Cortes, has been arrested.

for a king, and suggests the elevation of Espartero to the throne for life, and designate the Duke of Genoa as his successor. In the Cortes the question of ordering an election for deputies to supply the places of those who joined the insurgents is now under consideration.

The Bishop of Alhama and several Protestants

have been arrested at Grenada. Albarda is suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, and has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valencia for trial.

The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Sucz Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme: Fete will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Is malia on next day, and remain there until the 18th; they will then go through to Suez on the e the proceedings will be ended on the following day.

# THE RICHMOND COUNTERFEITERS.

RICHMOND, VA., October 23. stamp prisoners was continued to-day. It was shown that two of the party a few weeks since were in New York with \$8000 furnished from Richmond to buy counterfeit stamps. Roche and ed to jail to-day. Efforts are being made to get them before Judge Underwood on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of excessive bail. It appears that a short time since a counterfeiter was captured in New York with a large quantity of tobacco stamps and one genuine one, which proved to have been purchased from a collector's office in Virginia, and sent on to the counterfeiters to work by.

THE COWHIDING AT THE CAPITAL

#### [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, October 22.

A sensation : This morning Asqistant Adjutant-General Elliott horse-whipped a white men named Kavanagh-an assistant secretary in the office of his Excellency Governor Scott The scene of this affair was the stairway in the Executive office. The cause is said to be a letter received by the wife of the Assistant Adjutant General—a letter calculated, as one may infer, to displease the husband-which he had reason to believe was written, by Kavanagh. The husband's indignation found vent in this affair. The drubbing was given with a beavy horsewhip, and the amount was liberal. Kavanagh is said to deny having written the letter.
A good deal of excitement prevails. The negroes enjoy it vastly, and the sympath; with the prompt visitation of justice, as this is understood to be, is not unreasonable. Kavanagh is said to be an officer high in the Grand Army of the Republic, and, withal, a couptitbagger high in favor with the powers that be. So consequences may come of this affair of which the uninitiated public have no idea, for Elliott is a power in himself, and Massachuse ts (his native State) looks to him with fond hop-c. He is her pet and ideal of the man and brother, sent down to Carolina to show us the superiority of the black to the white race. His role herein-in this fracas-is the most honorable in which he has been thus far seen to appear All parties cry to him, "Lay on Macduff. Threats of shooting are heard of about town, but public expectation is not raised very high

—Frauds on the Treasury of New Orleans have been detected, by which for some years past several hundred thousand dollars have been drawn out by virtue of a law for the benefit of veterans of 1812, such veterans now being very scarce in fact, while perjury has succeeded in keeping the ranks quite full.

The Hillsboro', North Carolina, Recorder publishes the very doubtful story of an alleged outrage of a white girl in that neighborhood by a negro, who, the account says, was captured and "akinned alive." The Recorder says "the lynchers asked the girl what they should do with him," and she said, "skin him alive." And they skinned him.

LIGHT AT LIST.

THE KEY TO THE GIGATIC GOLD OPE-

Wall Street and the White House in Partnership-Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Corbin-Half a Million in Gold Sold for and on Account of the President's Wife at 137-4 Presidential Margin of \$12,000 on Wonds-How Corbin Pulled

Much as has been published heretofore with eference to the gold gambing operations on the memorable Friday, (september 24th,) evidently a great deal ye remains unwritten. The New York Sun, cadeavoring to make the re-cord complete sent a reporter to see Jay Gould and risk, with reference to the Corbin-Butterfeld defence. The revelations are fresh and startling. Mr. Fisk stated explicitly that corbin, of his own accord, offered his influence with his brother-in-law, President Grant, for sale, and that he had received, to his (Fisk's) own knowledge, two checks-one of \$25,000 and one of \$100,000.

MRS. GRANT'S LETTER, Which has already been given to the public through the special telegrams to THE NEWS, whole mystery of the connection of the administration with the gigantic gold operations. The letter was shown by Mr. Corbin to a prominent gold speculator, who, well aware of its importance, read it over three times. The address on the envelope was in the President's handwriting, but the inclosure was written by

children, Mrs. Grant says:
"My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations. He tries not to be influenced by them, but fears he is. Another reason why they must be closed is because Cuban matters will soon come up in Cabinet, and the action of our government will influence the price of bonds."

his wife. Atter a few remarks in regard to the

NATURE OF THE "SPECULATIONS." were short of gold and urging Boutwell to sell Mr. Corbin, as mouthpiece of the bulle-in gold, wrote a letter which was sent to General Grant, then in Pennsylvania, by special messenger, urging him not to permit any sales of gold to be made until November; and at the same time wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant, informing her of the request made to her hus-band, and stating that if they succeeded she would make a great deal of money.

DID MRS. GRANT MAKE THE MONEY ? Mr. Corbin has constantly informed Mr. Jay Gould that he was very desirous to see Mrs Grant and her children comfortably situated, pecuniarily, for life. Whether any actual cash has been paid over to Mrs. Grant since Mr. time and \$25,000 at another, does not appear; but it is asserted that ten valuable lots, situated in Hudson City, have of late been conveyed to Mrs. Grant by Mr. Corbin. The value of these lots is about \$20,000, and rapidly appreciating in value.

How corbin cave on the scene.

Mr. Corbin's influence with the government having often been denied by the friends of the administration, Mr. Jay Gould publishes in the New York papers the particulars of the appointment of General Butterfield as subtreasurer, which was entirely Corbin's work. as appears from the following succinct recital of events:

of events:

COBBIN CONTROLS THE APPOINTMENT.

The first Mr. Gould saw of Mr. Corbin was in the latter part of May last, when Mr. Corbin sent for him, and they had an interview at Mr. Corbin's residence, No. 37 West Twenty-seventh street, regarding the appointment of a sub-treasurer in this city. Mr. Corbin represented to Mr. Gould that he could control the appointment, and wanted to know how he and Mr. Gould could make money by having the inside track. Mr. Gould understood that the appointee was to be Mr. R. B. Catherwood, the son-in-law of Mr. Corbin. At a second interview Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had dropped Mr. Catherwood, fearing that his connection with the President's family might be the subject of scandalous comment, and that he had fixed on General Butterfield as the appointee, and could get letters from Mr. A. T. Stewart and others, which would make things appear easy and natural. He said he could control Mr. Butterfield, in fact that he owned him, and that he had consulted with Mr. Catherwood and the arrangement was satisfactory to him. The understanding was that Mr. Catherwood was to receive one-fourth of the profits from whatever was made by any financial operations undertaken upon account of Mr. Corbin and Mr. Butterfield. Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Butterfield Mr. Gould and Mr. Catherwood. Shortly after this Mr. Corbin requested Mr. Gould to meet General Grant at his (Mr. Corbin's) residence, which he did, and subsequently accompanied the Peacled and funcciled, and immediately after his to General Grant in favor of the appointment of General Butterfield, and immediately after the President's return the appointment of General Butterfield was made public.

PUMPING THE PRESIDENT. PUMPING THE PRESIDENT.

Some time in July Mr. Gould again met Gefferal Grant at Mr. Corbin's house, by invitation of Mr. Corbin. In the evening Mr. Gould accompanied Mrs. Corbin and General Grant's children to the Opera-House and left them there, returning himself to converse with General Grant. He asked him what would be the financial policy of the government, and the President replied that, as he was anxious to secure high prices for farmers' produce, no gold would be sold before the first of November, except the regular sales of two millions a month. Mr. Gould then asked how he would obtain means to purchase government November, except the regular sales of two millions a month. Mr. Gould then asked how he would obtain means to purchase government bonds, and his answer was that the internal revenue receipts were unexpectedly large, and the currency balances in the Treasury would be sunicient without selling gold. Mr. Gould further inquired how he expected to keep money casy, to which the President replied that there were from twelve to fitten million going out in pensions, and that he intended to increase the fractional currency from thirly millions to fifty.

OPERATIONS COMMENCED—THE FIRST POOL.

Shortly afterwards, on the strength of this in-formation, Mr. Gould purchased \$1,709,000 of government bonds on the joint account of him-self, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Catherwood and eneral

A MARGIN OF \$12,000 FROM GRANT. A MAROIN OF \$12,000 FROM ORANT.

Mr. Corbin stated to Mr. Gould that he had received a margin of ten or twelve thousand dollars from General Grant, with which to carry. \$300, Go of government bonds, which Corbin said were held for the account of General Grant by Messrs. Stone, Nichols & Stone, Mr. Corbin's

PINALE OF GRANT'S BOND OPERATIONS.

Mr. Corbin said that he was anxious to return the money advanced by General Grant, and to show him a profit on the transaction so far as it had gone, and desired Mr. Gould to pay Stone, Nichols & Stone one per cent. more than the market price, and then to carry the bonds for the account of General Grant until they should reach 125, without having any maight or security. Mr. Gould agreed to do this, reserving, of course, the right to sell the bonds at any time, if necessary to protect himself; and on July 29 he paid Stone, Nichols & Stone \$364,600 for those bonds, which was \$300 more than they were worth on that day, and which represented profits that Mr. Gould's firm anticipated would accrue under the government policy of buying bonds. The transactions thus entered into between Mr. Corbin and his associates resulted in an eventual loss of \$60,000. The bonds were sold with the assent of Mr. Corbin. PINALE OF GRANT'S BOND OPERATIONS.

PLANNING THE GOLD POOL OPERATIONS. Planning the doll robb robb relations.

Foreseeing from the large short interest in gold and the absence of government sales an advance in the price was inevitable, Messrs. Gould and Corbin determined to, enter into a speculation for the advance. Mr. Gould visited Mr. Corbin daily and sometimes twice a day to, consult with him on the subject, meeting there almost always Mr. Catherwood, and General Butterfield occasionally.

Mr. Corbin gave Mr. Gould orders to buy several distinct lots of gold, besides taking a joint interest in the other transactions. Among other lots, he directed Mr. Gould-to purchase \$500,000 in gold at one time, which he did, at the price of 132. When the market had advanced to 137, Mr. Corbin directed him to sell that lot, which he said toos for the account of Mrs. General Grant. This was the first intimation that Mr. Gould had received that the President or any of his family

HALP A MILLION IN GOLD SOLD FOR THE ACCOUNT

were interested in the market. He sold the gold accordingly, and gave Mr. Corbin a check for \$25,000 on September 6. Their interviews still continued to be very frequent, morning and even-ing.

THAT BOUTWELL DINNER AT DELEONICO'S. THAT BOUTWELL DINNER AT DELEGONICO'S.
In September the, almosvered IMEA number of bankers and brokers, who were supposed to be very inducential with Secretary Boutivell, had undertaken to bear the gold market on a large scale. After they had made enormous after sales, this combination sent one of their number to exort Mr. Boutwell to this city, and arranged to give him a handsome dinner at the Union League Club, where they exerted their utmost influence to induce him to sell gold.

CORBIN CHECKMATES THE "SHORT" INTEREST.

CORBIN DISTRUSTS HIS OWN APPOINTEE.
This letter Mr. Corbin gave to General Butterfield, with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Boutwell on his arrival; but, various off demastances
having excited Mr. Corbin's suspicions that
General Butterfield was playing him false, he proposed to Mr. Gould that a safe message should be
sent to General Grant with a letter from him
(Corbin,) which, he said, would settle all of them.
This letter he read to Mr. Gould, who thereupon
sent William O. Chapin to Washington; Pa., to deliver it. Mr. Corbin afterwards received a letter
from a member of General Grant's Jamily, in
which the writer expressed great anxiety to have CORBIN DISTRUSTS HIS OWN APPOINTEE. which the writer expressed great anxiety to have

When gold reached 141 Mr. Corbin informed Mr. Gould that he had just sent a letter by mail to General Grant, in which he told him that he was out of all speculations, either in gold ar in bonds, and that, as an impartial observer, he was decidedly of the opinion that it would be very dangerous to sell gold. He then said Mut at the present price of gold there would be about \$150,000 profit; that he wished Mr. Gould to give him a check for that sum, deducting \$50,000 loss on the bonds so as to confirm his letter, although it was written for effect. Mr. Gould replied that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Gorbin to be entirely clear of the speculation until all parts; interested had sold out; but consented to give him a check for \$100,000 on account, and be (Gorbin) said that he would immediately write a private letter to the President explaining his real position, the other letter being intended for use in the Cabluet meeting. CORBIN WANTS TO GET OUT AT 141.

GRANT COUNTERMANDS AN ORDER FOR THE SALE OF GOLD.

Some time before this Mr. Corbin told Mr. Gould that an order had been actually issued from the Treasury Department for the sale of gold, and that General Grant had countermanded it on receiving a letter from him relating to the subject.

THE OPERATIONS AT THE SUB-TREASURY-RE PORT OF JAY GOULD'S ATTORNEY. The following report of Frederick A. Lane attorney of Jay Gould, is now on file in Mr.

Gould's office: New York, October 14.

entirely, or it would be sold out for his account and in his name.

The General replied that there was some misunderstanding if you bought for him; and while he did not natual his legal liability (for they did not have his signature to anything, nor did they have a scrap of paper in his handwriting.) yet, whatever his friends had done for him he feit in honor bound to stand up to, and he would do so, if beg leave to state that the General must excuse me from giving his exact words, as his conversation was so interlarded with profamily that no gentleman would repeat it.) He said he had given orders to sell out his interest in the pool some days before, and that he thought "that old gray-headed fellow" would play them faise and sell them all out if they did not look out. He saked me if I had seen Corbin up there, and added:

asked me if I had seen Corbin up there, and added:

"They had better keep an eye on him."

He asked where Mr. Gould was, an! whether he could see him if he went to his house that evening. He said he wanted him (Gould) to understand that he never hacked out, and that he would take up the gold or put, up margins on Monday if I would not have it sold out that day, that he had a million dollars' worth of real estate, but no ready money; that he hade hen in a speculation for another two hundred thousand dollars gold, and that had drained him of all his francs; that he wanted to leave the matter to his friend Tweed, but that he was ready to do snything he could. He was very much agitated, and said that it was not his fault that the telegram got out so quick; that when he received it he showed, it to your messenger first, though there were other parties in the room. He showed me his letter book containing copies of his letters to Mr. Boutwell, and read me a letter which he had written to him in reference to the sales on Friday, 24th ultimo.

He added that there need be no great uneaslime.

must have been a misunderstanding, but that you should be protected to the utmost of his ability: that it is impossible for him to do anything today, and wants to see you. I told him that was impossible, that I had full power and must have margins, or he must take the gold up. I would consider, and return in twenty minutes for further conversation."

are conversation."

I did call in about twenty minutes; he ther more than four or five thousand dollars, but would do what he could. As my orders from you were peremptory, to make him give margins or take up the gold, or have it sold, I asked him if he would make it a matter of honor, and if I would take the responsibility of not selling him out, would he without fall give me a check for at least \$10,000 by three o'clock, and more on Monday, and agree to mortgage his real estate for any hainance to be found due on the transactions when they were closed? He replied:

"Yes, I will, on my honor as a man, give you a check for at least \$10,000 before 2:30 o'clock to day, and mortgage the very roof over my head for the balance."

the balance."

I said I would come in about 2 o'clock, as I I wanted to get up town before 3; he asked me to make it as late as possible, for there were so many around that it might be regarded with suspicion if I came there. I then telegraphed you as

wanted to get up town before 3; he asked me to make it as late as possible, for there were so many around that it might be regarded with suspicion if I came there. I then telegraphed you as follows:

"He will hand me check on account at half-past 2; more on Monday, and mortgage his house for balance. Am on my way up to give particulars, so as to get back to him at appointed time."

In the afternoon when I called, about twenty minutes past 2 o'clock, I found General Hutterfield with his hat on ready to go out. He told me that his wife was very lit, that he had just had had a message from her to come up in the 3 o'clock train, and that he would be back on Sunday night, and would see you. I then asked him what he meant by giving me his word of honor in the morning as to the \$10,000, and if he thought that was behaving like a man, and to remember what sort of a position to placed me in with my clients. He then replied:

"Well, I will show you why I could not pay that ten thousand. My father, for father-in-law) has drawn on me as executor this morning for just that amount, and it has taken all I could raise. I could not let that go to brotest. But you tell Mr. Gould that I will pay all that is due, and he shall not lose by me."

He then called for the draft on him as executor, and showed ut to me, adding:

"Why, I have forty millions of gold right here, but I can't take that was up my losses, and Mr. Gould would not want way up to the cars."

The following week I again called upon General Butterfield at your request, and has a further conversation with him, in which he stated that as to his taking a million and one-half of gold, or even a million, it was absolutely impossible. He had real estate, but no money. He then referred to your note, and asked why you should charge him with any specific amount, when you referred in it to his interest in the pool, and claimed that before you had any any right to require any money had been lost, and he would leave it to his friend Tweed how much he should pay. Just then a mutua

of paper, on which was written:
"I want my friend Richard Schell to act for me with Tweed in this matter," or words to that effect. feet.
The larger paper effectually concealed the smaller one, and the observation of the General about the figures was simply to misead our mutual acquaintance as to the object of my visit.
I then left for that day, and have not called on him since.

Yery truly yours,
FREDERICK A. Lans.

—In the town of Lafiyette, New York, a limestone statue, between ten and cleven feet high and three feet broad across the shoulders, has been unearthed during the process of digging a well. It is said to be a perfect piece of workmanship, but as yet nobody can tell who carved it, or what particular personage it was intended to represent.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Sayings and Doings in New York

Father Hyacinthe has very sensibly declined public welcome in New York. Nothing can be gleaned from him in regard to his inten tions, more than has been already stated. a statement in his own writing as to his pres ent position toward the head of his order and of the church, he states that he intended to do so ere long, but was unable at the present, as influence his course. He passes much of his time in meditation and study, and in writing letters to everybody who writes letters to aim. Except the ceremony of saying mass, the monk adheres strictly to the rules of priesthood in his church, and openly proclaims his intention to live and die a Catholic. In the course of Tuesday he sent for Father Hecker, superior of the Paulists, in Fifty-ninth street, and spent the evening in his company. Father Hecker has sailed for Europe to attend

PATRER HYACINTHE'S REAL POSITION. The New York Sun editorially remarks:

That Father Hyacinthe is right in opposing the eactionary tendencies of the Papal Court all

as piace him at a considerable disadvantage before the qubile.

Two things are clear. The reverend father has
not renounced his allegiance to the Catholic
Church nor his faith in her doctrines, while he
has plainly broken his vows of obedience as a
monk. In his published letter, giving his reasons
for withdrawing from the pulpit of Notre Dame
and from his monastery, he makes the excuse that
the dogmas sought to be enforced upon the Catholic Church by the powers at Rome are false and unchristian, and that he was fettered in his preaching by the orders of his superiors. The first allegation, if true, might be considered a good one for
withdrawing from the church; but as he has not
done so, it is useless for him to offer it in exculpation of his refusal to return to his ministry when
counselled to do so by the superior of his order.
Unless, therefore, his second point be made good
by the facts of the case, he remains without defence.

What now are the facts. For some time the

Unless, therefore, his second point be made good by the facts of the case, he remains without defence.

What, now, are the facts? For some time the reverend father's utterances had been viewed with distrust by eminent Catholies. He had taken sides in doctrinal disputes, written letters against the sentiments of the Pope, and finally made an address before a Peace Congress which gave rise to much unpleasant talk. In consequence of these manifestations, the head of his Order of Carmelites addressed to him, in July last, a letter forbidding him to print any letter or discourse; to preach anywhere but in a church; to attend the seasions of the French Chambers or of the Peace Congress; or to be present at any reunion not of a purely Catholic and religious kind. It is asserted distinctly that these were the only restrictions laid upon him, and that they do not amount to an exercise of tyranny is evident. The father has put himself in the false position of being a rebel against legitimate eclesiastical authority withaut sufficient grounds for the rebellion, and without having taken the proper steps to relieve himself, in a dignified way, of his obligations.

As to the Protestant ministers who seem anxious to distinguish themselves by welcoming what they regard as an important convert from the enemy, we advise them to hold back a little wille till they see just how far they have secured the prize, and what it will be worth after they get it. "As an orthodox Catholic preacher to French audiences, father Hyacinthe was a celebrity. He has not yet ceased to be a Catholic, and when he does, and when the support of the church is withdrawn from him, he may not prove to be the power he has been. He is no theologian and no controversialist, and we very much fear that in a Piotestant pulpit, even with the command of the English language, he would have but little success.

FATRER HYACINTHE AND THE AMERICAN CATH-

The New York Tablet contains the following editorial remarks upon The New Luther, and all-other Catholic papers that we have seen adopt substantially the same tone :

adopt substantially the same tone:

If he has corne or shall come here expecting to find sympathy among Catholies with the views expressed in his letter to the general of his order, he is destined to a world disappointment. Catholics in this country are, in general, believers in republican government, and ardent defenders of civil liberty and the freedom and independence of the church; but they are equally stern defenders of the Divine authority of the church to teach and govern all men and nations in all things pertaining to the spiritual duties, relations and end of mau. They are too well acquainted with Protestantism to have sympathy with any Protestant or anti-Catholic tendencies. The American Catholics who he may have regarded as working for the ends he proposed to himself, he will find to be behind none in their sincere and earnest censures of his spirit and conduct. The distinguished American Catholic on whom he may have counted, since he is held by Protestants to be a Liberal Catholic, assured us personally, nearly two years ago, that he feared for Pere Hyacinthe whose views were very un-Protestants to be a Liberal Catholic, assured us personally, nearly two years ago, that he feared for Pere Hyacinthe, whose views were very unsound, and who was evidently yielding to tendencies the nature of which he did not understand, and which, if not resisted in time, would lead him out of setherburch.

stand, and which, if not resisted in time, would lead him out of the church.

This is a poor country for shaky, especially renegade, Catholies. If Pere Hyacinthe comes here expecting to Induce any considerable number of Catholics, or even a single Catholic, to accept him as a leader, or to follow him in his most intemperate and silly attacks on the authority of the church, he will find that he has come on a fool's errand. If he comes as a Protestant seekdorification from the ene ing sympathy and glorification from the enemies of the church, he will no doubt be welcomed, but not with much warmth or respect; for they see that he comes without any following, and has enly his bare self to offer them. They already see that by leaving the church he has lost his power to serve them, and that they have no further use foi him.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

J. W. Wallack, the actor, has just been naturalized in New York.

-The nickname of the Prince Imperial at he Tulleries is "Enfant Titti." -The Empress of Austria, at the advice of her physicians, lives almost exclusively on

-Vincent, the deputy executioner of Paris, is a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

-Traupmann, who murdered the Kinck family at Pantin, near Paris, is a young man of twenty-two, of almost boyish appearance. -When the Emperor Napoleon read Father Hyacinthe's letter, he shook his head and ex claimed; "Une grande faute! Une grande

francs, all of which she made during the past eight years. Frederick Hudson refused to take charge f the New York Times except at a salary of

-Madame Laborde, the leading Parisian for

tune-teller, is worth seven hundred thousand

editorial page. —The Jenkins correspondent of the Gazette de Bruxelles says that the England England would take eighty co-dy robes with her trip to the To-

her trip to the East. -Jane Bretonne, a young girl at Dieppe, has saved the lives of fifteen sailors and fishermen during the past five years. She wears five medals of merit and the cross of the Legion

-Ex-Queen Isabella's health has been greatly benefitted by her sojourn on the seashore: she looks very fat and plump. Her husband Don Francis de Assisis, however, looks wan nd exhausted. -Queen Victoria has set the style in favor

f riding habits as short as, the ordinary walking dress, but gored on the inner side exactly to fit the conformation of the saddle, and so heavily shotted as not to rise. —Girardin contemptuously reminds the Em-peror Napoleon, in his Liberte, that he pro-dicted the downfall of two dynasties, and that

he now believes the next great political event in Europe will be the downfall of the Second Empire. -Henry Cooper, the successful competitor of Andrew Johnsto for the Tennessee sens-torship, is described in the Louisville Courier-

Journal as a clever, modest, good looking and cleasant young man, who has the capability to to make a good senator, but who will pull no vire and spend no money to succeed.

—Byron's heart was begged by the Greeks at the time of his death, and was kept at Missolonghi, enclosed in a silver case. after his death, when that town was besleged a sailying party, carrying the relic with them cut their way, with great sacrifice of life through the Turks; but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes. -The New York Journal of Commerce high-

y approves the action of the Louisville Com mercial Convention in selecting Commodor. Maury for the post of general agent of immigration. Of that ominent citizen the Journa says: "The choice is a good one. No man in this country better understands the climate, soll and diverse advantages of the differen Southern States for various classes of settlers than Commodore Maury." -The Hartford (Conn.) Times, of Tuesday

says: "Mrs. Stowe has left her home in this city for Brooklyn, New York, where she will spend a few days and then proceed to her residence at Mandarin, on the St. John's River, in Florida. She will stay there till May of next year. As she has concluded arrangements for embarking upon an enlarged literary enterprise, after the current year her contributions will not appear in Hearth and Home, nor will ste have any connection with that periodical."

-Judge John W. Johnston, who was last week chosen to represent Virginia in the United States Senate, is a lawyer of ability, and nephew of General Joe Johnston and brother n-law of the late John B. Floyd. He was a mild Democrat before the war, is fifty years o age, and a graduate of the University of South Carolina. During the war, though an "unconditional Union man," he accepted a nominal but very useful bomb-proof position. He was among the first to ask pardon of Uncle Sam, and his disabilities were removed at an early day. He is said to be very popular in Southwest Virginia.

-The Alexandria Gazette has the following: James M. Mason, for a long time one of the United States senators from Virginia, and the representative of the Confederate States to the Court of St. James, is now a resident of Seminary Hill, and almost daily drives into town in an ordinary no-top spring wagon, with a blue body, and behind a dark brown horse, by no means remarkable for its looks or gait. The ex-ambassador wears a black felt hat with a broad brim, a bobtailed beaver cloth sack coat, gray breeches, the legs of which are stuffed i a pair of heavy boots, and long buckskin gauntlets. He holds the reins and handles the whip, too, as though he had not forgotten his boyish days; and the hale, hearty old man, as een going into the bank or the stores on King street, presents little of the appearance of the distinguished gentleman who but a short time ago was acting a conspicuous part in the drama of life, where the scenes were laid life was the object sought for."

### THE GREENSBORO' ROAD.

The Greensboro' Patriot publishes the followng interesting article in regard to the Cheraw and Greensboro' road :

The connection to be made by the road from Greensboro' to Cheraw will complete the shortest and speedlest route of communication between the Northern and Southern Atlantic States that is now or ever can be made. It must then at once become and forever continue to be the great through route from the North to Charleston, and thence on to Savannah and Florida. If prudently managed, there can be no successful competition with it. It will command the travel from the North to Charleston, Savannah, Southern Georgia and Florida. It will command the commercial and pleasure travel from Florida, Southern Georgia, Charleston and a large part of South Carolina, to the North. It is estimated that the travel from the North. It is estimated that the travel from the North. It is estimated that the travel from the North. It is estimated that the travel from the North. It is estimated that the travel from the South carolina, to the North to Florida alone amounts to fifty or sixty thousand passengers a year. And the summer travel alone from the South to the Virginia springs and the great centres of recreation in the North, would approximate the same number over this route. They go both ways—equal to four trips a year by this vast number; in addition to divers other sources of travel, including the way passage, which would, of course, be equal to that of other roads in the southern country. Besides, the shortest route between North and South would, of course, command freight to a large and becomes the channel for muli transportation.

These considerations, with others which may be readily suggested, are calculated to arouse The connection to be made by the road from reensboro' to Cheraw will complete the short-

tion.

These considerations, with others which may be readily suggested, are calculated to arouse active influences in favor of the connecting link proposed, in other quarters besides its own locality.

### Married.

MULLIGAN—ARCHER.—Married October 3d, 1869, by the Rev. W. A. Gamewell, A. B. Mulli-GAN, of Charleston, to Florence C., eldest daugh-ter of John B. Archer, of Spartanburg.

## Obitnarn. YOUNG—Died at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th instant, Anna Cabaniss, daughter of Henry E and Bettina C. Young, aged 1 year, 9 months and

Juneral Notices. THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAIN-TANCES of REBECCA CLARK, (colored,) and of her husband, Jackson Clark, are invited to attend

#### tenary Church, Calhoun street, at half-past o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.

Special Notices. 33- NOTICE.-APPLICATION WILL e made to the Legislature, at its approaching ession, for a charter for a LIFE INSURANCE MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY,"
oct4 m7 COMPANY, to be called "THE SOUTH CAROLIN.

BE BEAUTIFUL .- IF YOU DE-URE beauty, you should use HAGAN'S MAGNO

It gives a oft, refined satin-like texture to the omplexion, relieves Roughness, Redness, Blotch-s, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of pearly bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloof youth to the fading cheek, and changes stic Country Girl into a fashionable City Belle. In the use of the Magnolla Baim lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this deightful article.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is the best Hair Dressing sept27 mwf1mo

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .-- A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Mannood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nerwous Diseases accounted for; Marriage and Nervons Diseases accounted for; marriage philosophically Considered, &o. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. apris mwflyr

### SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. Special Notices.

35 THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS .-Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully af-fected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the fall. But for the flowers, the foliage and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of rein vigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholsome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism or to render any latent element of disease in his sysem active and dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable sper-cific is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical weakness opens the deor human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounc-ed the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses more delicate sex, as well as to the ail-

ments of man. CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLES-TON, OCTOBER 12, 1869.—This company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE on the ds of the CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their Road.

The Treasurer of the Company will be found

at the office of Messrs. Campbell & Seabrook, No. 50 Broad street, on Thursday of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. other days at the office of the Company, foot of Mill street. S. W. FISHER, Secretary and Treasurer. oct13 wfm

MOTICE. THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against purchasing the NINE-TY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, each for \$500, numbered from 377 to 466 inclusive, the san being our property. M. K. JESUP & CO., ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.-THE SUB-SCRIBER will be at Mount Pleasnt Village on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th for the purpose of receiving the returns of parties in that Parish with whom blanks have been left. Those who have not received blanks are also required to report at same time and place. S. D. RUSSELL, Assistant Assessor Fifth District. TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS

AND ALL IN CRESTED.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, NO. UST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be received at his office from this date, and be promptly attended to. C. N. AVERILL.

oct16 NOTICE.—DEALERS IN FLOUR and Meal will please take notice of the following extract from the act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An act to provide for the in-spection of flour," passed December 20, 1850:

The above provision of law will be rigidly enshall sell, or offer for sale, any barrel, half barrel, or bag of flour or meal, unless the same shall bear my brand as the lawful Inspector of Flour for Charleston. M. CAULFIELD.

Office No. 157 East Bay. 20-THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. RHEA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States

as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and No family can afford to be without it, and none

will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE & MOISE oct11 3mospac General Agents.

TO USE JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S SUPER-CARB. SODA, the best for housekeepers. Established 1846. sept 27 memospa

gar A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole the Urinary and Seminai Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine,

in a scaled envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, relial stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hafr soft and beautiful lack or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond street, New York.

may15 lyr MANHOOD. A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such per-son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or

Clergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette.

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address, the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

WORDS OF CHEER ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in hand for the erring and uniformatic. Address-sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address-HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. sept25 3mos

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AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

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